

MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION AND INTERIOR GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE

The anti-trafficking system at national level: coordination of actions, national action plans and reporting mechanisms

Romania - The experience of the

NATIONAL AGENCY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Legal framework

National legal instruments

- ► Law 678/2001, on combating trafficking in persons
- ➤ G.D. 299/2003, standard rules for application of Law 678
- ► Law 211/2004, for protection of victims
- ➤ G.D. 1654/2006 to approve the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons 2006-2010

International legal instruments

- UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its two protocols, 2000 - New York, ratified by Law 565/2002;
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2005, ratified by Law 300/2006.

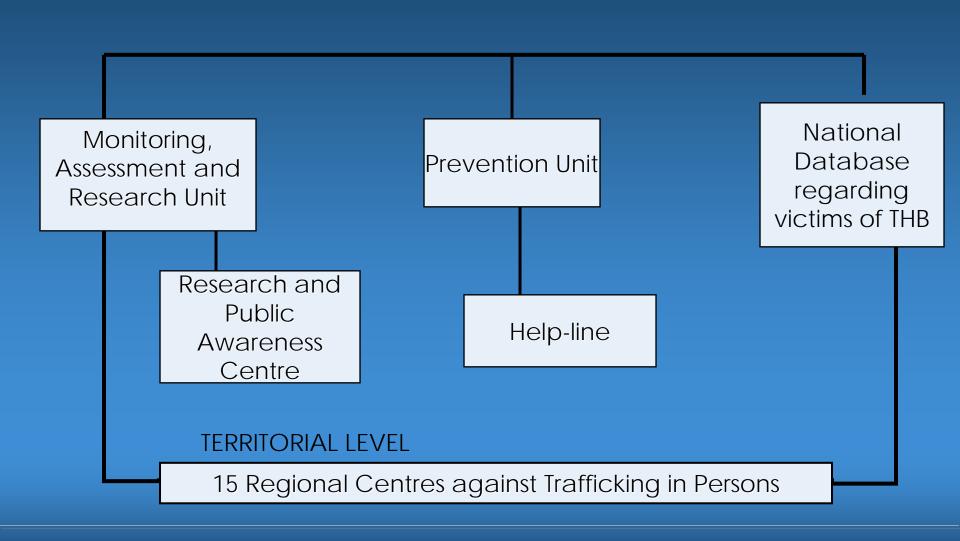
About us

- The specialized structure in the field of prevention, monitoring and assessment of trafficking in persons phenomenon in Romania
- Aims to coordinate, evaluate and to monitor at national level the way in which the state institutions implement anti-trafficking policies, and also the policies and activities regarding the protection and the assistance provided to victims
- A bridge between the victims of trafficking and law enforcement bodies, as well as between those and the specialized NGOs providing services
- National contact point
- NAATP gathers all the trafficking-related information, measures, actions and activities performed by public and private institutions. The synthetic analysis of data is found in the Annual Reports and also in the Evaluation Reports regarding the National Action Plan and the National Strategy against trafficking in persons

Core Functions

- to collect, store, process and analyze data in relation with human trafficking, and facilitate the exchange of information between competent authorities, nationally and internationally
- to co-ordinate, evaluate and monitor at national level the implementation of anti-trafficking, prevention, victims' protection and assistance policies
- to develop and evaluate the implementation of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons
- to facilitate identification and referral of victims
- to facilitate coordination of the victims witnesses in the trial
- to develop and support preventive programs and victim-centered trafficking measures
- to provide information and support to the public trough the Helpline
- provide information and training of trainers

Organizational structure



Regional Centers



Regional Centers

- 15 regional centers, correspondent with Appeal Courts, and with competences in more than 2 counties depending on the geographical distribution
- coordinate at the regional level the activity of county inter-institutional anti-trafficking teams with the aim of better prevention, assistance given to the victims and combating the trafficking of human beings
- facilitate communication between local and regional structures engaged in the fight against human trafficking
- development of prevention campaigns both at national and territorial level, having as local partners public authorities and/or NGOs
- monitoring the assistance given to the victims of trafficking in human beings

National integrated system to monitor and assess trafficking in persons (SIMEV)

The operation of the monitoring and assessment system enables to:

- receive and process trafficked victims' data with a view to their identification and expeditious referral to specialized support services
- monitor the assistance provided to victims;
- understand the size and dynamics of the trafficking in persons phenomenon

The data is collected by operatives from the Regional Centers monitoring trafficked victims during the assistance process or, according to the case, the criminal procedures.

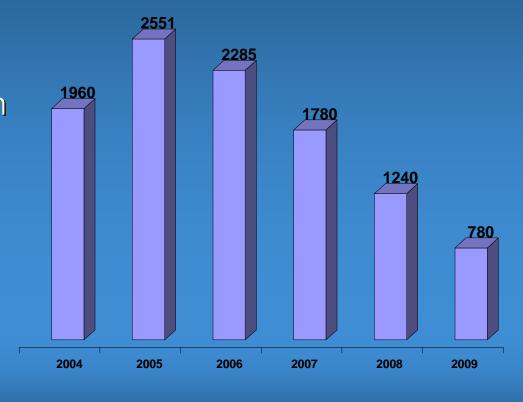
The police officers working on cases of human trafficking also provide a limited set of data.

The personal data is collected only with the written consent of the victim

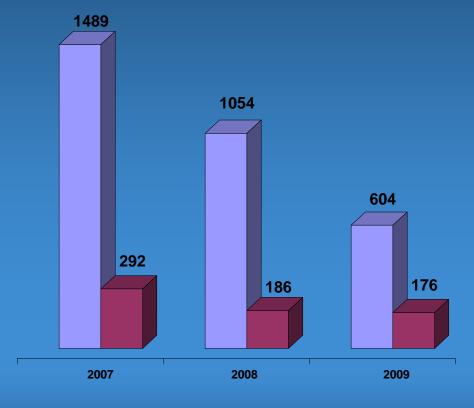
SIMEV indicators

- pre-trafficking indicators are aimed at identifying individual sociofamily factors (for example educational background or family status)
- recruitment and transportation aims to identify methods of the victim's recruitment and transportation (for example recruitment method or trafficker's social and demographic details)
- exploitation period aims to identify issues related to the type of exploitation
- assistance period has in view the identification of referral methods and the case associated risk, or type of assistance the victim benefited from
- post-assistance period assists in collecting information about the identified and/or assisted person's situation after the assistance period is completed

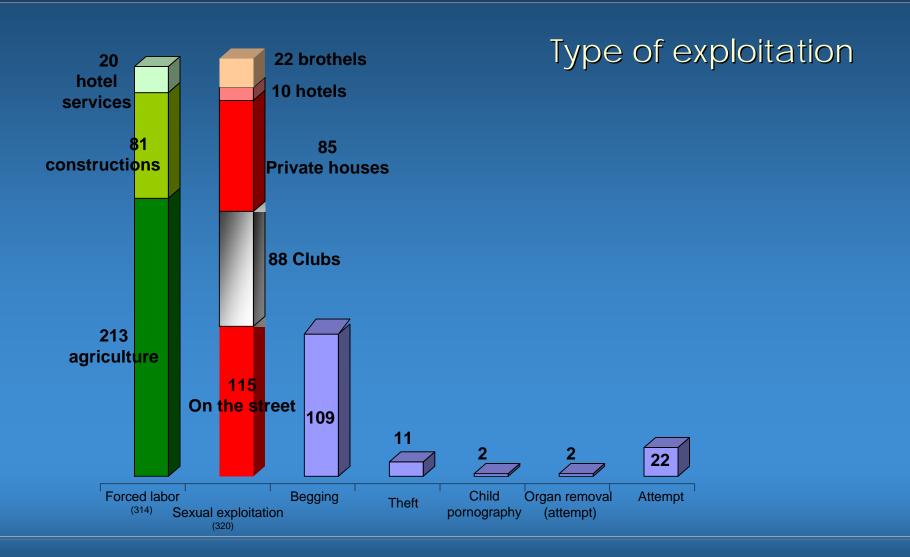
- The phenomenon is decreasing, starting from 2005
- In 2009, the number of identified victims is with 37% and 56% lesser than in 2008 respectively 2007



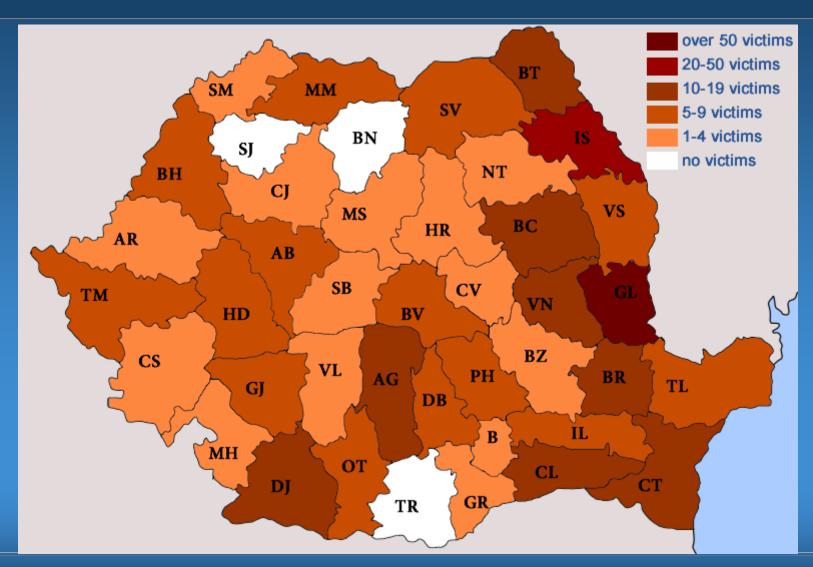
In 2009, the minors
 percentage out of the
 total numbers of
 victims, was 22%, more
 than in 2007 and 2008,
 when the percentage
 was about 15%



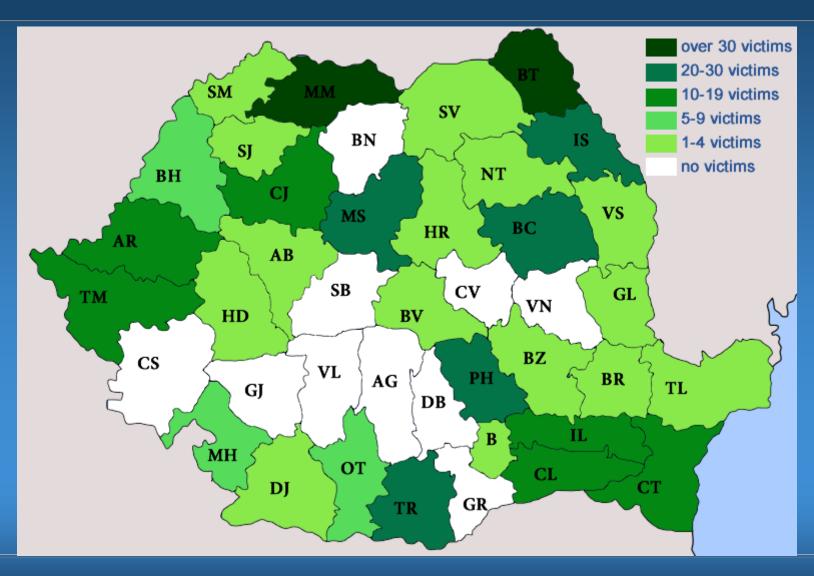




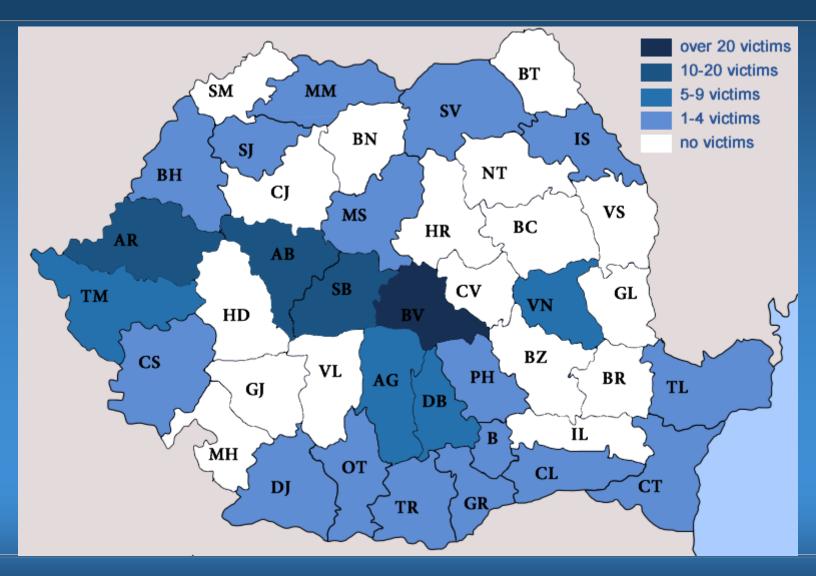
Sexual exploitation Counties of origin



Forced labor Counties of origin



Begging Counties of origin

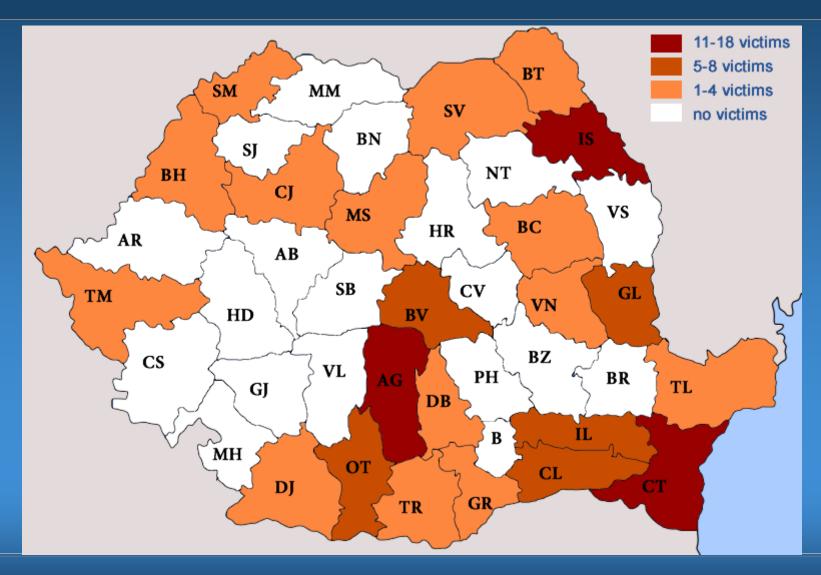


Top destinations countries

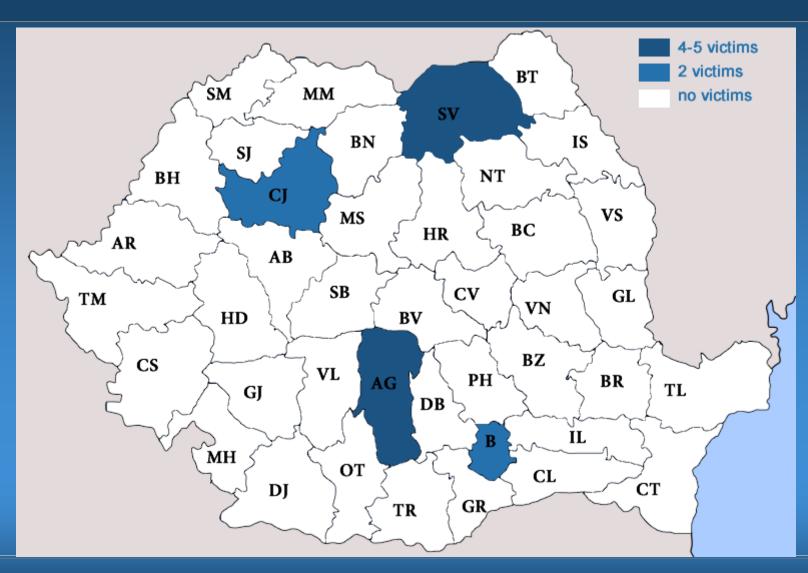
- Sexual exploitation
 - Romania (111), Italy (77), Spain (59)
- Forced labor
 - Spain (91), Italy (65), Czech Republic (52)
- Begging
 - Spain (25), Finland (18), Romania (14)

Forced labor in Romania: 4 cases, 6 attempts

Sexual exploitation Romania



Begging Romania



- Romania was country of destination for 18% of the victims identified in 2009, in contrast with 13% in 2008
- The other main destination countries remain Spain, Italy Czech Republic and Greece – 56% of the total number of victims identified in 2009
- The main destination for sexual exploitation is Romania
- The minors, victims of human trafficking, were generally exploited internally
- The percentage of minor girls exploited for sexual purposes, from the total number of identified victims, has increased from 35% in 2008 to 40% in 2009
- The main age group for women is 18-25 years, and for men is 26-40 years

National Strategy against trafficking in persons 2006 - 2010

Strategic objectives:

- Improving the degree of knowledge of human trafficking dimensions, characteristics and tendencies
- A more efficient inter-institutional response regarding fight against trafficking in persons
- Prevention of trafficking in persons by strengthening the citizens autoprotection capacities
- Implementing a national identification and referral system, assuring the social reintegration of the victims
- More efficient assistance activities for victims
- Consolidation of the institutional mechanism for combating trafficking in persons
- Reduction of financing capabilities for trafficking
- Increasing the degree of victim's participation in criminal investigations and trials
- International cooperation

National Action Plan against trafficking in persons

- Subsequent to the National Strategy
- Two National Action Plans: 2006 2007 and 2008 2010

- The measures stipulated by the N.A.P. 2008-2010 are being implemented by assigning responsibilities to the public and private institutions involved in the fight against the phenomenon at national level
- NAATP draws-up monitoring and evaluation reports on the progress achieved in accomplishing the specific and strategic objectives of NAP, on a half-year and annual basis, by consulting and collecting the contribution of all competent institutions

National Action Plan against trafficking in persons

66 activities

- 39 permanent
- 10 yearly
- 5 half-yearly
- 1 quarterly
- 11 fixed date

• Responsibilities:

- Exclusively NAATP: 3
- NAATP in cooperation with other institutions: 41
- Other institutions: 22

National mechanism for identification and referral of victims

- Aims to adopt a unitary and coordinated response of all antitrafficking institutions and organizations which shall lead to the improvement of the capacity to identify and provide protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking, regardless of the institution or organization the victim initially gets in contact with
- A set of norms (measures and actions) designed to identify and refer victims of trafficking with the purpose of ensuring support services
- Contains descriptions for
 - fundamental principles
 - legal framework of actions and measures undertaken by institutional partners
 - indicators to be used in identifying victims
 - concrete identification methods and referral procedures

National mechanism for identification and referral of victims

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE:

compliance with the guidelines contained in the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons 2006-2010, approved by Government Decision 1645/2006.

SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES:

- recognition of victims' right to physical, psychological and social recovery
- equality and non-discrimination
- participation victims of trafficking are involved in discussions of all decisions/measures of concern to them, having regard of their right to self-determination.
- continuity

NMIR Victim identification procedures

Legal context – formal identification

- Law 678/2001 contains the definition of the trafficking in persons offence
- The UN Convention against transnational organized crime
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Victim perspective – informal identification

- characteristics and consequences on the socio-psychological level emerged as a result of traumatized experiences is common to victims of trafficking in persons
- the specific information in each case shall provide the necessary indicators for an informal identification of a possible trafficking situation

NMIR Victim identification procedures

- At the moment when a victim of trafficking is identified, he/she
 is acknowledging the fact that can benefit from medical
 assistance, psychological, judicial (within the trial), a fact that
 is not conditioned in any way by the victim's decision to take
 part or not at the trial or to help the proper authorities to
 identify traffickers or other victims
- Depending on the victim's option and needs, access to the assistance services is provided by the state or the NGOs
- Victims who have committed crimes during the trafficking period, are not detained or arrested
- According to the statistics of the year 2009, most victims were granted assistance under the government system in specialized centers or at home

National mechanism for identification and referral of victims

By adopting the NMIR, a formal system for identification of the victims of trafficking in human beings who are under a great risk of victimization has been created.

The mechanism is applied by:

- Ministry of Administration and Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice
- National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights
- Ministry of Foreign Affaires
- Ministry of Education, Research and Youth
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Labor, Family and Equal Opportunities
- NGOs



National Standards for VOT Assistance Services

Set of norms to monitor victim protection and assistance programs and assess social service providers' activities and the quality of their services

- national victim support and protection services network
 - support and protection services appropriate to victim's needs, interagency cooperation
- protection and assistance
 - confidentiality terms, case assessment and monitoring, delivery of assistance services
- victim's social reintegration
 - individual counseling program, socio-psychological rehabilitation
- quality of services
 - Health and disease control, meals, clothing and personal items
- environmental facilities for victims of trafficking
 - Centre's organization/structure and facilities
- human resources
 - Recruitment ,hiring and training of personnel for the centers, professional code of conduct
- management and administration

- Aims to create a unitary and co-coordinated interinstitutional response to victims of trafficking as witnesses or injured parties in trials through the cooperation of all concerned Romanian institutions involving government authorities as well as social service providers
- The project addresses all victims of trafficking regardless of their citizenship or form of trafficking who are willing to cooperate with law enforcement in a criminal case
- Participation into the program is voluntary, irrespective of the choice of status in trial

Objectives:

- Increase the level of participation of victims of trafficking in the prosecutorial stages and the criminal trial
- Monitor the observance of the victim's rights throughout all phases of the trial
- Providing information to the victims about their rights and the services they can access for specialized assistance
- Informing the victims on the development of the case and preparing them on the aspects and the risks they may face during the criminal trial.

Implemented by NAATP Regional Centers personnel, who maintain constant contact with victims

Partners:

- Public Ministry Directorate for Investigating Organised Crime and Terrorism
- General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police Directorate for Combating Organised Crime
- General Inspectorate of the Border Police
- General Inspectorate of the Gendarmerie
- Ministry of Justice Probation Directorate
- Specialized assistance services

 Due to this program, the involvement of victims in the criminal process has increased, and the abandonment of assistance programs before finalising the intervention and reaching the objective of reintegration has been reduced.

 Around 75% of victims identified in 2009 have chosen to take part as injured parties and 20% have chosen to be witnesses in the criminal process



THANK YOU!

For further information, please contact:

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International projects

- 2006-018.147.05.01 Phare project "Improving the institutional capacity of agencies involved in preventing human trafficking in accordance with current European standards and best practices" - implemented by ANITP with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Human Rights in Austria, German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation and the European Centre for Public Law in Greece
- R.O.B.S.I. "Reducing the number of Romanian and Bulgarian victims trafficked to Spain and Italy", co-financed by the European Commission
- Matra Pre Accession Projects Programme 2007 MAT07/RM/9/2 - Increased involvement of local authorities in combating human trafficking

International projects

- The project "Strengthening Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Romania" in which ANITP partner of the Swiss Confederation Embassy in Romania and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Transnational Multi-Stakeholder Action to combat trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labor exploitation. Identification and protection of victims (FREED), implemented by ILO and Department for Equal Opportunities Italy
- "A.G.I.R.E. "Action to strengthen the partnership between public and private system in the identification and assistance to vulnerable children and victims of human trafficking in Europe, Austria, Greece, Italy and Romania", in partnership with Save the Children Italy



Prevention campaigns

Campaigns developed between 2008-2009

Watch out for "PERFECT" opportunities with "PERFECT" jobs!

Work in Czech Republic

Leave childhood to the children

Human trafficking can be a game with very high stakes... Even your life!

Human trafficking exists! Decide today ...

not tomorrow!

European Day against trafficking

Your money enriches the traffickers ...

your money kills souls!

The man with two faces – YOU MATTER ROBSI



